



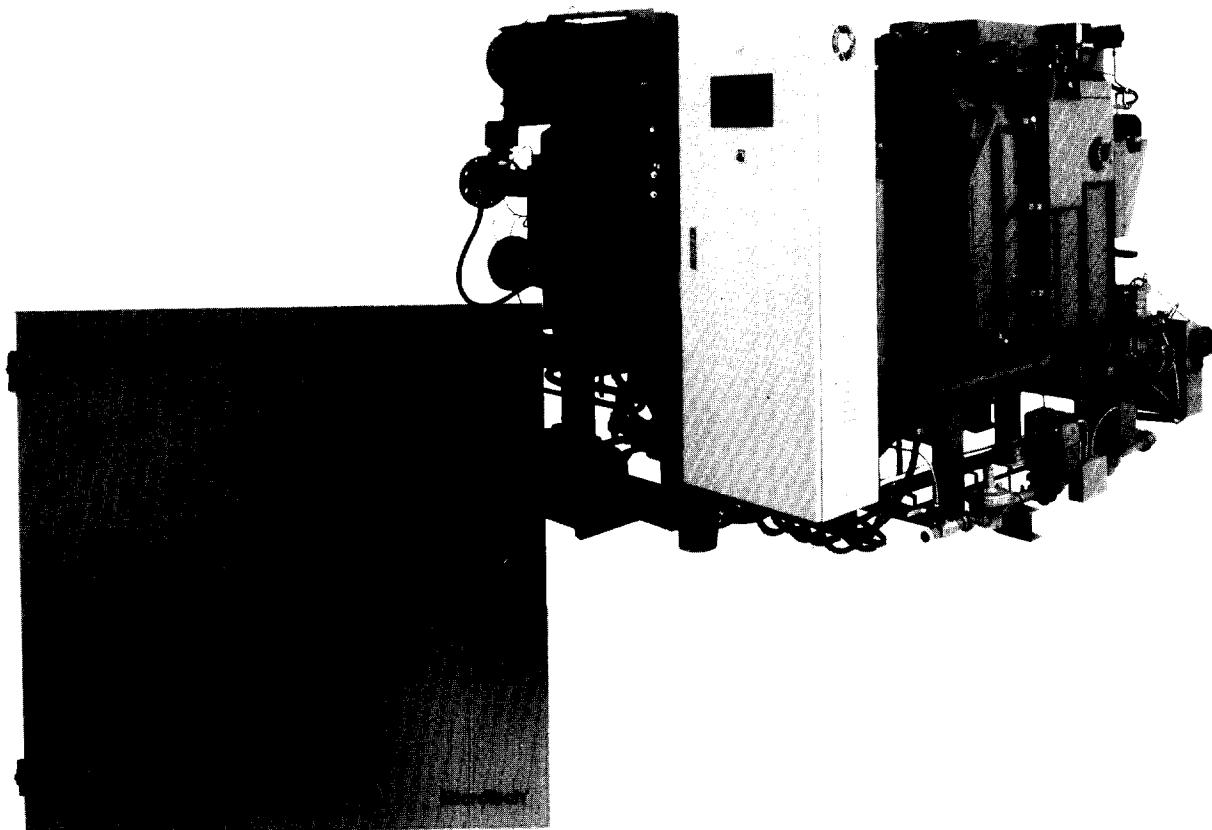
Installation and Maintenance Data

Bulletin No. IM 620

June 1995

Part No. 585524Y-01

MicroTech® Absorption Gateway for Absorption Chillers



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Introduction

This manual provides information about the MicroTech® MicroTech Absorption Gateway (MAG). It describes the components, field wiring, and service procedures.

The MAG is an interface between the absorption chiller(s) and a MicroTech or Open Protocol™ building automation system (BAS). The MAG allows the BAS to read data from the absorption chiller, but does not allow the control of the chiller.

See Table 1 for the items that can be read from the absorption chiller through the MAG.

Table 1. Read-Only Data

Analog Data	Digital Output Data
Chilled water inlet/outlet temperature	Absorbent solution pumps
Hot water inlet/outlet temperatures	Refrigerant pump
Low/high temperature generator temperature	Ignition signal
Cooling water inlet/outlet temperature	Heating, cooling, simultaneous and abnormality indicators
Condensation temperature	SVRP and SVRU valves
Remote reset setting	Cooling main/heating main
Exhaust gas temperature/steam condensate temperature	Alarms
Fuel control valves 1 and 2 position	Digital Input Data
Inverter Output Signal	Start/stop of pumps and blowers
Steam control valve output signal	Combustion signal
	Remote Start/stop signals

Electric shock hazard. Can cause personal injury or equipment damage.

This equipment must be properly grounded. Connections and service to the MicroTech control panel must be performed only by personnel that are knowledgeable in the operation of the equipment being controlled.

Static sensitive components. A static discharge while handling electronic circuit boards can cause damage to the components.

Discharge any static electrical charge by touching the bare metal inside the control panel before performing any service work. Never unplug any cables, circuit board terminal blocks, or power plugs while power is applied to the panel.

NOTICE

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with this instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the users will be required to correct the interference at their own expense. McQuay International disclaims any liability resulting from any interference or for the correction thereof.

General Description

The MicroTech® Absorption Gateway (MAG) is a microprocessor-based controller used as a read-only interface between a MicroTech absorption chiller and a MicroTech or Open Protocol partner's building automation system (BAS). No control of the absorption chiller is performed through the MAG.

A MAG is needed for each absorption chiller in a network. If there is only one absorption chiller, a single MAG can connect to the Open Protocol partner's integrator, or stand alone as its own network. This type of configuration is called the Direct Connect MAG. If there are two or more absorption chillers, a level-I controller such as a Network Master Panel (MicroTech) or an Open Protocol Master Panel (Open Protocol) is needed to read and store information from the chillers. This type of configuration is called the Network Connect MAG.

The base panel is equipped with eight AC power rated relays plus the necessary hardware to support the addition of accessories listed in Table 2. For more information on the MAG accessories, see the "Accessories" section in this manual.

Table 2. MAG Accessories

Accessories	Function
Analog Output Expansion Module (AOX-4)	Adds analog outputs
Solid-State Relay Kit (SSR)	Adds digital outputs

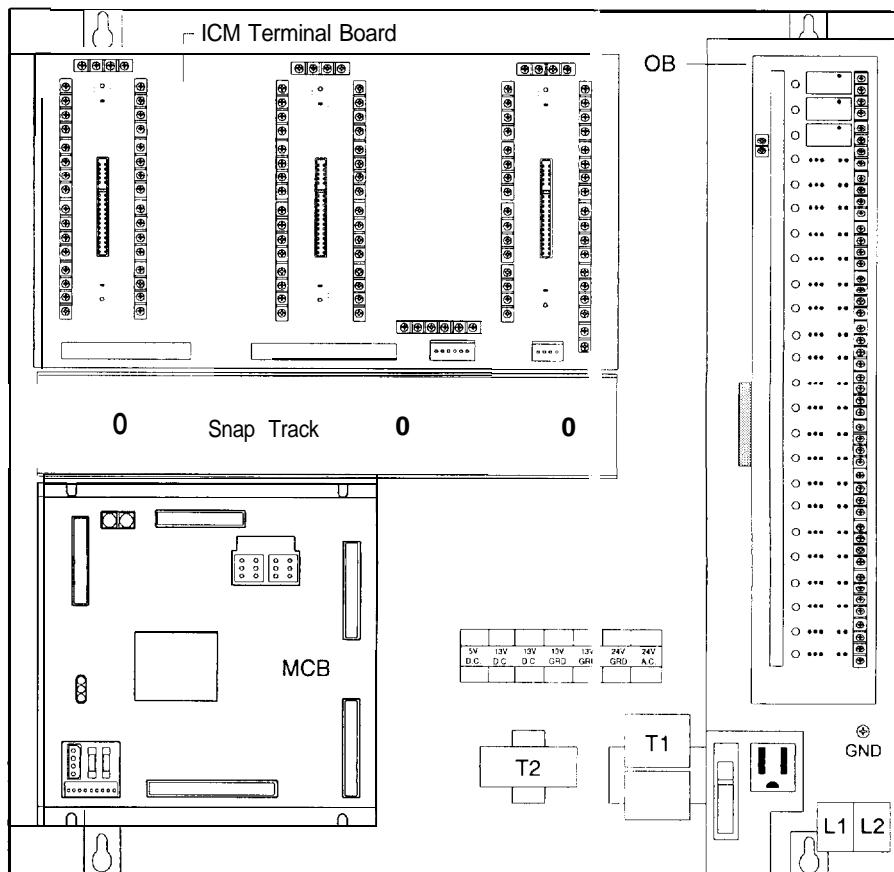
Component Data

Figure 1 shows the control panel layout for the MAG. The main components of the controller are the Microprocessor Control Board (MCB), the Output Board (OB) and the Input Conditioning Module (ICM) Terminal Board. All of these major components are mounted inside a standard NEMA 1 enclosure. They are interconnected by ribbon cables,

shielded multi-conductor cables, or discrete wiring. Power for the system is provided by transformers T1 and T2.

Following are descriptions of these MicroTech components and their input and output devices.

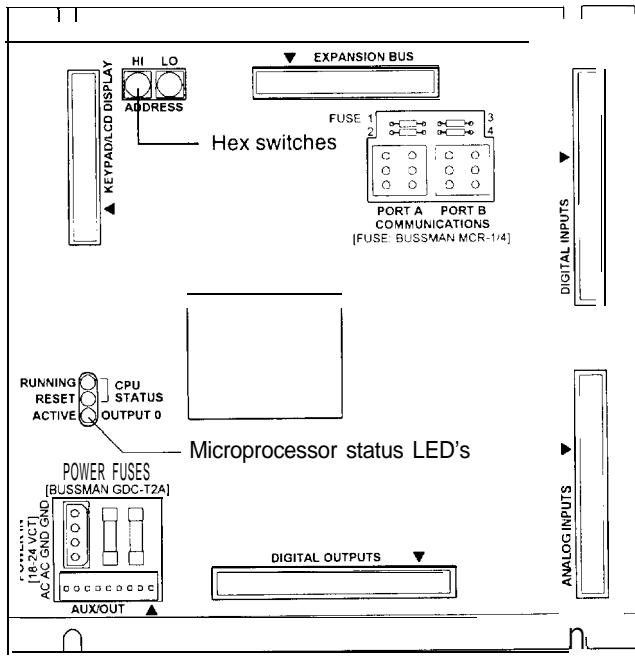
Figure 1. MAG Panel Layout



Microprocessor Control Board

The Microprocessor Control Board (MCB) is shown in Figure 2. It contains a microprocessor that is preprogrammed with the software required to monitor the data from the absorption chiller(s) and other equipment that is connected to the MAG such as sensors or actuators. The various MCB connections and components are described below.

Figure 2. Microprocessor Control Board (MCB)



Digital Outputs Connection

After processing all input conditions and network data, the MCB sends the appropriate output signals to output devices through the Digital Outputs port via a plug-in ribbon cable.

Aux/Out Terminal Strip

The Aux/Out terminal strip provides 5 Vdc and 13 Vdc to the MAG field wiring terminal strip. The 5 Vdc is used to power auxiliary equipment. The 13 Vdc can be used to power an Analog Output Expansion Module (see the "Accessories" section of this manual for more information on the Analog Output Expansion Module).

Power In Connector

The MCB receives 18 Vac, center-tapped power from transformer T2 through the Power In connector. This power drives all logic and communications circuitry, and the Aux/Out terminal strip. Refer to the panel's wiring diagram or Figure 15 for more information.

Power Fuses

Two identical 2-amp fuses are located to the right of the Power In terminal strip. These fuses are in the MCB power supply circuit.

Microprocessor Status LEDs

The green, red, and amber LEDs on the MCB provide information about the operating status of the microprocessor. The amber LED also indicates the existence of alarm conditions.

Following is the normal start-up sequence that the three status LEDs should follow when power is applied to the MCB:

1. The red ("Reset") LED turns on and remains on for approximately 5 seconds. During this period the MCB performs a self-test.
2. The red LED turns off and the green ("Running") LED turns on. This indicates that the microprocessor has passed the self-test and is functioning properly.
3. The amber ("Active") LED remains on for 1 second and off for 1 second when communications exists between the MAG and the absorption chiller. If the LED is on for $\frac{2}{10}$ of a second and off for $\frac{2}{10}$ of a second, this indicates that communications between the MAG and the absorption chiller does not exist.

If the above sequence does not occur after power is applied to the controller, there is a problem with the MCB or its power supply. For more information, refer to the "Test Procedures" section of this manual, which is under "Service Information."

Tables 3 and 4 summarize the green, red, and amber status LED indications.

Table 3. Green and Red Status LED Indication

Green LED State	Red LED State	Indication
Off	Off	No power to MCB
Off	On*	Self-test failure or power supply problem
On	Off	MCB operating normally

* For longer than 5 seconds.

Table 4. Amber Status LED Indication

Amber LED State	Indication
On 1 second Off 1 second	Communications exists between the MAG and the absorption chiller
On $\frac{2}{10}$ second; Off $\frac{2}{10}$ second	Communications does not exist between the MAG and the absorption chiller

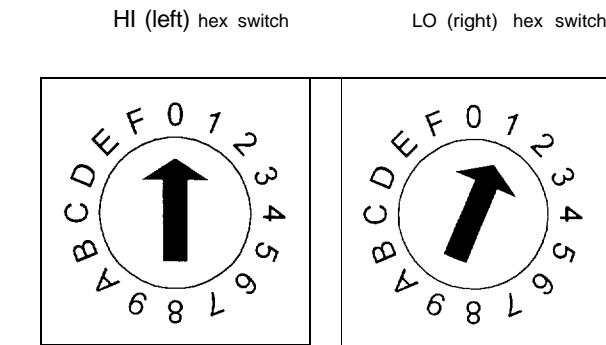
Hex Switches

The MCB includes two hex (hexadecimal) switches that are used to set the MAG controller's network address.

The HI and LO hex switches are shown in Figure 3. A "hex switch setting" is defined as the HI switch digit followed by the LO switch digit. For example, a hex switch setting of 2F would have the HI switch set to "2" and the LO switch set to "F." Refer to "Addressing the Controllers" in the "Network Commissioning" section of this manual for more information.

Note: You can change the setting of a hex switch with a slotted-blade screwdriver that has a $\frac{3}{32}$ -inch tip. If a hex switch setting is changed, power to the MCB must be cycled in order to enter the new setting into memory. This can be done by turning the panel's power switch off and then back on.

Figure 3. Hex Switches



* Hex switch setting 01 shown

Expansion Bus Connection

The Expansion Bus connector sends output signals to the Analog Output Expansion Module (see the "Accessories" section) via a ribbon cable. The output signals are used by the Analog Output Expansion Module to drive various control devices.

Communication Ports

The MCB has two communication ports: port A and port B. Each port has six terminals and is set up for both the RS-232C and RS-485 data transmission interface standards. The male and female connectors for these ports are manufactured by AMP. Therefore, they are referred to as "AMP plugs" or "AMP connectors" throughout this manual. Socketed fuses located next to the ports protect the communications drivers from voltage in excess of ± 12 V. Following are brief descriptions of each port's function.

Port A: Port A is for communications with an absorption chiller unit controller, another manufacturer's BAS interface device, or an IBM compatible PC using the RS-232C interface standard. When port A is used for communications with the absorption chiller unit controller, the communications rate is 4800 baud with an interface standard of RS-485. When port A connects to the BAS interface device or a PC, the communications rate is 9600 baud. The PC can be directly connected, over a limited distance, with a twisted, shielded pair cable. For more information, see "PC Connection" in the "Field Wiring" section of this manual.

Port B: Port B is for network communications between the MAG and the absorption chiller, or the MAG and the level-I MicroTech controller using the RS-485 interface standard. A twisted, shielded pair cable should be connected to port B via terminals B+, B-, and GND on terminal block T11. The communications rate is 9600 baud. For more information, see "Network Communications" in the "Field Wiring" section of this manual.

Output Board

The Output Board (OB) accepts up to 24 digital outputs from the MCB. Each output has fused sockets and can be used to drive an AC or DC load by selecting a particular relay output module. Screw terminals allow for field wiring connections to the output device. Each output has an on-board LED that illuminates when an output socket that contains a relay is activated by the MCB. Following are the Output Board's power ratings.

- 120V - 50/60 Hz
- 250V ~50/60 Hz

Input Conditioning Module Terminal Board

The Input Conditioning Module (ICM) Terminal is provided for possible future applications. The ICM Terminal Board has three edge card connectors, field wiring terminals for analog and digital inputs, field wiring terminals for 5 Vdc and 24 Vac, field wiring terminals for communication ports, and ribbon cable connections to the MCB.

Power

Above each edge card connector are field wiring terminals for 5 Vdc (regulated) and 24 Vac (ground referenced). These terminals can be used to power peripheral devices. It is also used to power the LEDs in the Output Board.

Communications

Also located on the ICM Terminal Board are communications field wiring terminals. Terminals B+, B-, and GND connect to either a level-I controller's communications field wiring terminals or to the absorption chiller. Terminals A+, A-, and GND connect to the BAS integrator, the absorption chiller, or a PC. Both sets of terminals have an AMP connector that attach to the MCB port A and port B.

Software ID

MicroTech software is factory installed and tested in each panel prior to shipment. The software is identified by a program code (also referred to as the "Ident"). The program code is encoded in the controller's memory and is available for display by using a PC equipped with Monitor software. The MAG has standard software written specifically for the Direct Connect MAG and the Network Connect MAG.

Note: A Direct Connect MAG can be changed to a Network Connect MAG by downloading the correct program code (see Table 5) into the MCB. No additional hardware is needed to change the Direct Connect MAG to the Network Connect MAG. If your Direct Connect MAG needs to be changed to a Network Connect MAG, contact your McQuay Service representative.

Figure 4. Software ID Label

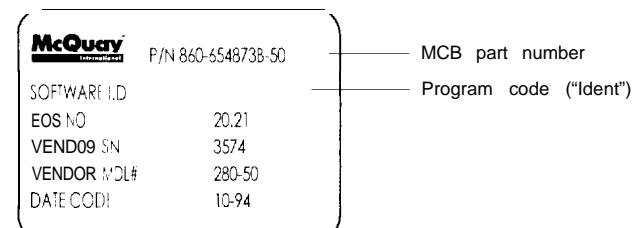


Table 5. Program Codes

MAG Type	Program Code
Direct Connect	950468 010
Network Connect	950469 010

Accessories

The accessories of the MAG allow for additional analog outputs and digital outputs. The components that make these additional outputs possible are the Analog Output Expansion Module (AOX-4) and the Solid-State Relay Kit (SSR). See Table 6 for the installation manuals on the different Accessories.

Table 6. Accessory installation Manuals

Accessory	Installation Manual
Analog Output Expansion Module (AOX-4)	IM 607
Solid-State Relay Kit (SSR)	IM 606

Solid State Relay Kit

The Solid-State Relay Kit consists of a package of eight AC power rated relays. The relays plug into the 24-channel Output Board (OB) in the MAG. If all channels of the OB are to be used, three relay kits must be purchased. If other types of relays are needed, such as dry contact or dc power rated, they can be ordered as individual units. For more information on the Solid-State Relay Kit, see Bulletin No. IM 606.

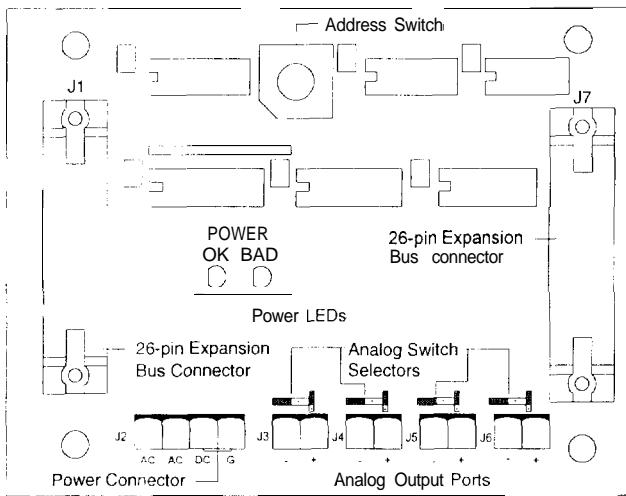
Analog Output Expansion Module

The Analog Output Expansion Module (AOX-4) provides variable voltage or current control signals from the MAG in order to drive various control devices. The AOX-4 is inserted into the snap track of the MAG. Only one AOX-4 board can be ordered providing a maximum of four output channels. Jumpers on the AOX-4 allow the user to configure the output ports to one of the following current/voltage selections:

- 0-5 Vdc
- 0-10 Vdc
- 0-5 mA
- 0-20 mA

For more information on the Analog Output Expansion Module, see Bulletin No. IM 607.

Figure 5. Analog Output Expansion Module (AOX-4)



MicroTech Monitoring and Networking Options

PC Monitoring

A PC (personal computer) equipped with the appropriate Monitor software can be used to provide a high-level interface with a MicroTech network (see PC specification below). Monitor software features a DOS-based display, multilevel password access, and advanced trend-logging. The PC can be connected directly to the MAG. For more information on connecting the PC to the controller, refer to "PC Connection" in the "Field Wiring" section of this manual.

For the most convenience and best operation, the PC should be considered dedicated to the MicroTech system. However, you can exit the Monitor program to perform other tasks without affecting equipment control. Refer to the user's manual supplied with the Monitor software for additional information.

PC Specification

A direct connected computer can be used for monitoring MAG Panel and unit operation. The PC must be an IBM or 100% true compatible. Table 7 shows the preferred and minimum PC specifications.

Network Master Panel

The MicroTech Network Master Panel (NMP) allows the MAG Panel(s) and associated units to be incorporated into a building-wide network with other MicroTech unit and auxiliary controllers. In conjunction with a PC and Monitor software, it gives the building operator the capability to perform advanced equipment monitoring from a central or remote location.

For further information, contact your McQuay sales representative.

Open Protocol

MicroTech Open Protocol™ provides an interface between the MAG Panel and the building automation system of one of many participating manufacturers. With Open Protocol, the building automation system can do the following:

- Monitor most controller setpoints, parameters, and alarms

In an Open Protocol application that includes one MAG Panel, the MicroTech Open Protocol Master (OPM) Panel is not required because the MAG can connect directly to the BAS interface. If two or more MAG Panels are included, the MicroTech Open Protocol Master (OPM) Panel is required. For further information, contact your McQuay sales representative.

Table 7. PC Specification

Preferred Configuration	Minimum Configuration
486DX processor, 66MHz or better	386SX processor, 16 MHz
8 MB of RAM or better	4 MB of RAM
120 MB hard disk drive or better	60 MB hard disk drive
3½" floppy disk drive	3½" floppy disk drive
Serial port (9 pin male; Com1 or Com2)	Serial port (9 or 25 pin male; Com1 or Com2)
Parallel port	—
Internal time clock, battery backed	Internal time clock, battery backed
Super VGA graphics capability	VGA graphics capability
Super VGA monitor	VGA monitor
Printer	—
Bus mouse or trackball	Serial mouse or trackball*
101 enhanced keyboard	101 enhanced keyboard
9600 baud modem, compatible with the AT command set (optional)	1200 baud modem, compatible with the AT command set (optional)
MS-DOS® 6.2 or higher	MS-DOS® 5.0
Microsoft® Windows™ 3.1 or higher	Microsoft® Windows™ 3.1
MicroTech® Monitor™ for Windows software	MicroTech® Monitor™ for Windows software

* If a serial pointing device is used, there must be another serial port (Com1 or Com2) available for connecting the PC to the MicroTech controller.

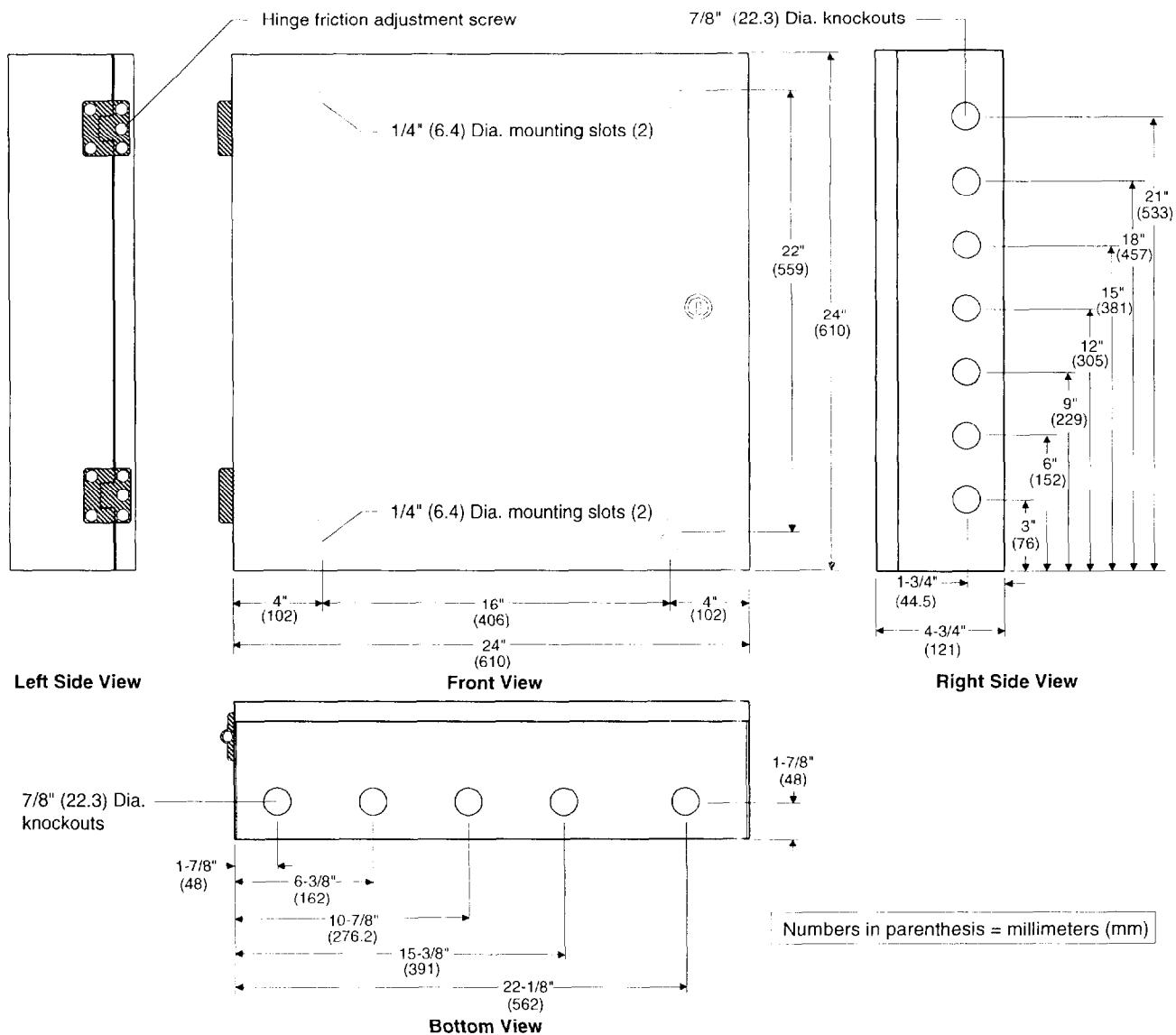
Installation

Panel Location and Mounting

The MAG panel is suitable for indoor use only. Table 8 lists the allowable temperature and humidity ranges. Locate the panel at a convenient height, and allow adequate clearance for the door swing. Mount the panel to the wall with screws or bolts. Four $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch openings are provided at the corners of the panel. The panel weighs approximately 60 lbs (27 kg). Figure 6 shows the panel dimensions.

The MAG Panel is equipped with special door hinges that have a friction adjustment screw. By adjusting this screw you can prevent the panel door from swinging open or closed unexpectedly.

Figure 6. MAG Panel Dimensions



Field Wiring

Following are descriptions of the various field wiring requirements and options. Typical field wiring diagrams are shown in Figures 7 and 8. Wiring must comply with the National Electrical Code and all local codes and ordinances. The warranty is void if wiring is not in accordance with these instructions.

The panel is separated into high and low voltage sections. The power wiring should enter the bottom knockout on the right side of the panel in the high voltage section. Wiring from the Output Board should enter through one of the $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch knockouts in the high voltage section. Communications wiring, wiring to the ICM Terminal Board, and wiring to the AOX-4 should enter through one of the $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch knockouts provided in the low voltage section.

Note: High voltage wires should not pass through the low voltage section and the low voltage wires should not pass through the high voltage section.

Power

⚠ WARNING

Electric shock hazard.

Can cause personal injury or death.

This equipment must be properly grounded.

All protective deadfront panels must be reinstalled and secured when power wiring is complete.

The MAG requires a 115 Vac power supply. The supply connects to terminals L1 and L2 in the high voltage section of the panel. The panel must be properly grounded by connecting the ground lug (GRD) to earth ground. Refer to Figures 7 and 8. Power wiring must be sized to carry at least 5 amps.

To gain access to the high voltage section, remove the deadfront barrier. It is attached to the panel with five $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch hex screws. Replace this deadfront when the wiring is complete.

Network Communications

For network communications to occur, a twisted, shielded pair cable must be connected between the MAG and its associated MicroTech unit or network controllers. This interconnecting, "daisy-chain" wiring is shown in Figures 7 and 8. Network communications is accomplished using the RS-485 interface standard at 9600 baud.

About MicroTech Network Architecture

All controllers in a MicroTech network are assigned a "level": level 1, level 2, or level 3. All networks must have one level-1 controller to coordinate communications. Multiple level-2 controllers connect to the level-1 controller with a communications "trunk," an isolated section of the daisy-chained network wiring. In Figures 7 and 8, the network wiring between all controllers is a trunk. Multiple level-3 controllers can be connected to a level-2 controller with a separate trunk. *The maximum allowable length of a communications trunk is 5000 feet.*

Cable Specification

The network communications cable must meet the following minimum requirements: twisted, shielded pair with drain wire, 300 V, 60°C, 20 AWG, polyethylene insulated, with a PVC outer jacket (Belden 8762 or equivalent).

Some local codes or applications may require the use of plenum rated cable. *Do not install the cable in the same conduit with power wiring.*

Note: Ideally, one continuous piece of cable should connect any two controllers. This will reduce the risk of communications errors. If the cable must be spliced, use crimp-type butt connectors (good) or solder (best). Do not use wire nuts.

Wiring Instructions-Network Connect MAG

The network connection to the Network Connect MAG is at port B on the MCB (Microprocessor Control Board).

As shown in Figure 7, field wiring to port B can be accomplished by connecting the network cable from terminals B+, B-, and GND in the NMP or OPM Panel to terminals B+, B-, and GND on the MAG.

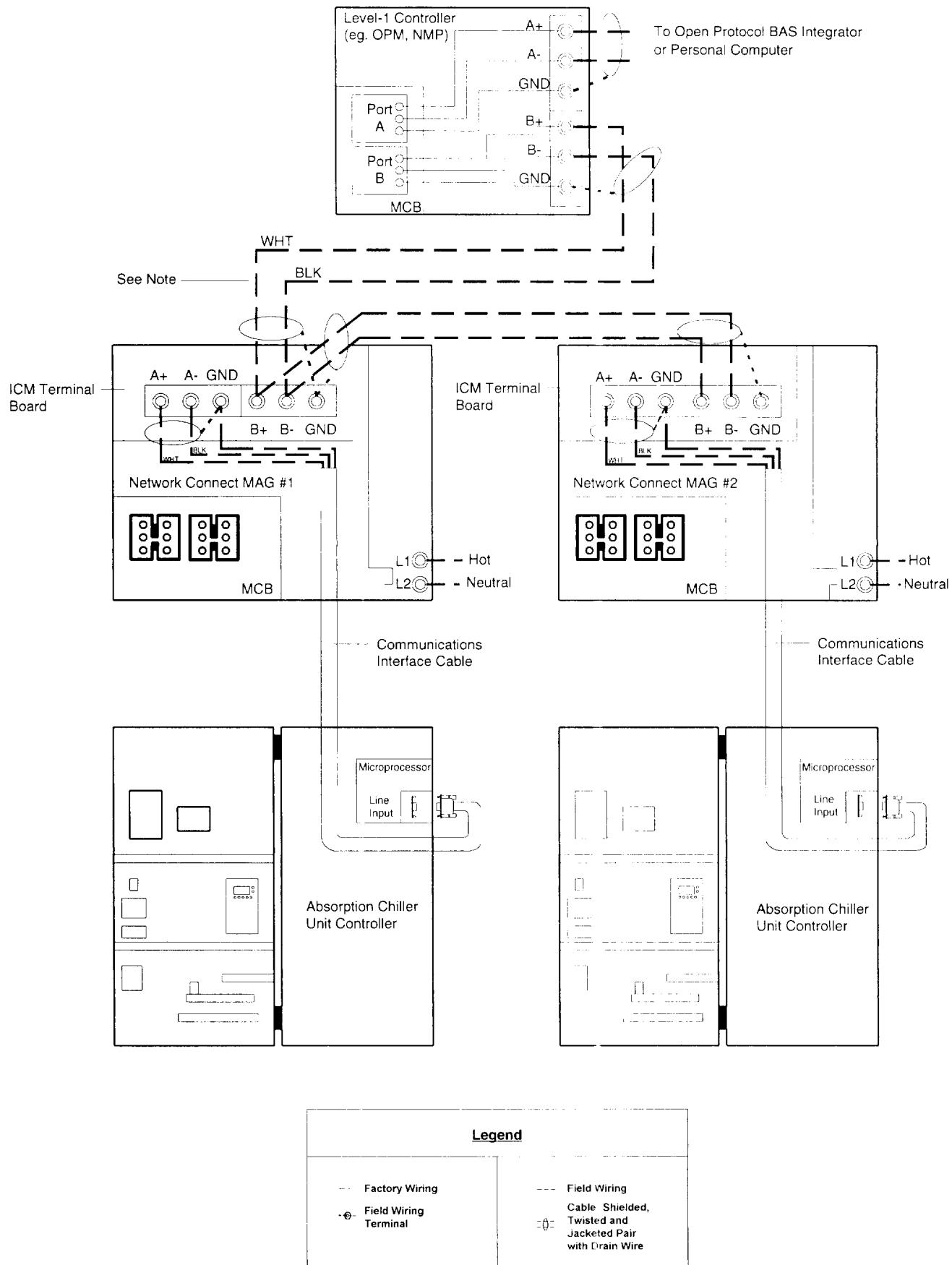
Field wiring connection to port A can be accomplished by connecting the Communications Interface Cable (CIC) from the chiller to terminals A+, A-, and GND in the MAG (see Figure 7).

Note that the unit designations (Network Connect MAG #1 and Network Connect MAG #2), are established by the network address, not the physical position of the unit in the daisy chain. The networked controllers can be wired in any order. For example, the NMP or OPM controller could be connected between MAG #1 and MAG #2. It is *highly recommended that the installing contractor keep track of the physical order of the controllers on the daisy-chained trunk*. This will facilitate troubleshooting any network communications problems that may occur. For more on network address, see "Addressing the Controllers" in the "Network Commissioning" section of this manual.

► **Use the following procedure to perform the Network Connect wiring:**

1. Before beginning, verify that port A and port B plugs are disconnected from every controller on the communications trunk being wired. These plugs will be connected during the commissioning procedure. This is a precaution to prevent stray high voltage from damaging the controllers. Any voltage more than 12 V can damage the board's communications drivers.
2. Connect the network cable in a daisy-chain manner as shown in Figure 7. Use caution to ensure that the correct polarity is maintained at each controller. Be sure to connect each cable's shield to the controllers as shown in the figure. The positive (+), negative (-), and shield (ground) conductor must be continuous over the trunk.
3. Connect the Communications Interface Cable (CIC) to the absorption chiller. Connect the wires from the CIC to terminals A+, A-, and GND in the MAG as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Typical Field Wiring Schematic: Network Connect MAG



Wiring Instructions—Direct Connect MAG

The Direct Connect MAG field wiring consists of connecting the MAG to the absorption chiller controller.

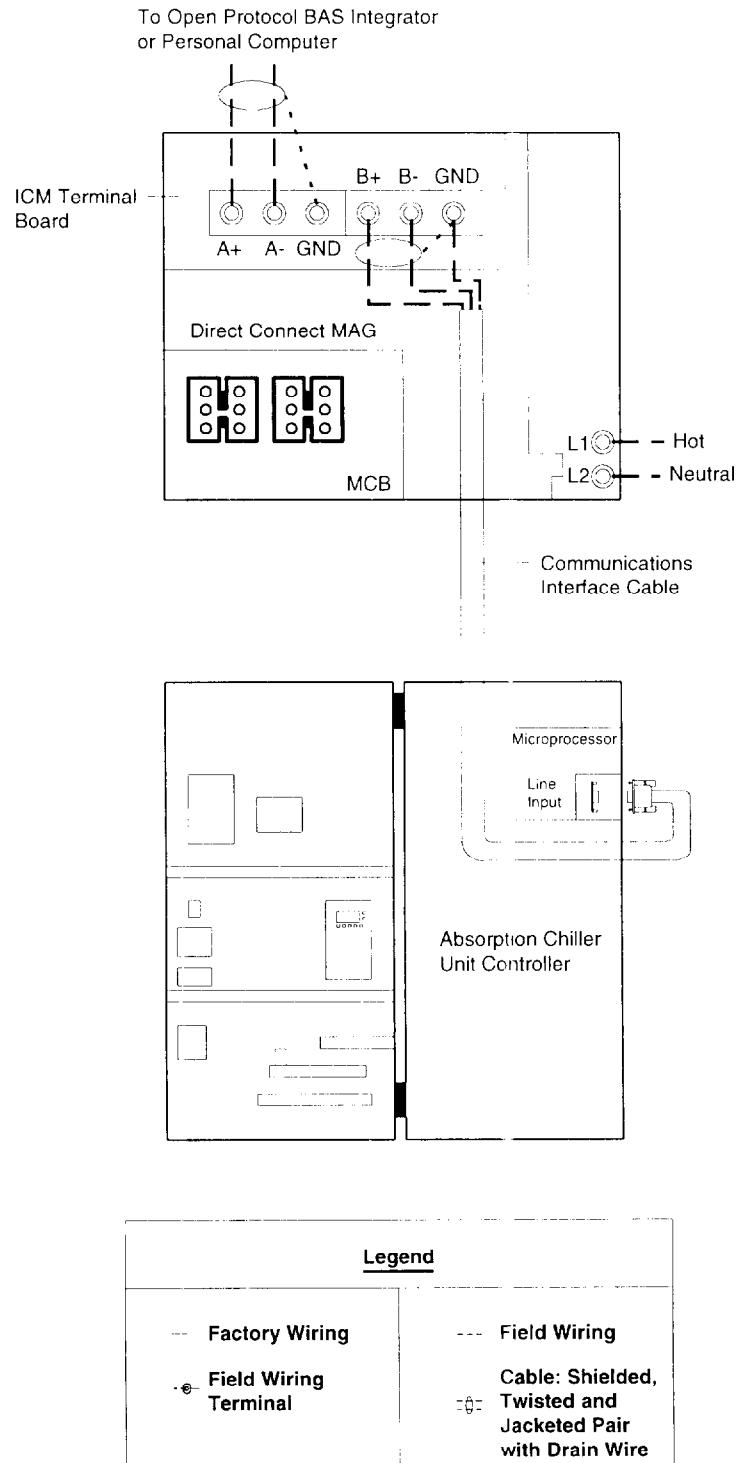
As shown in Figure 8, field wiring to port B can be accomplished by connecting the wires from the Communications Interface Cable (CIC) to terminals B+, B-, and GND in the MAG.

Port A is used for communications with an Open Protocol BAS or connection to a PC in a MicroTech network.

► Use the following procedure to perform the Direct Connect wiring:

1. Connect the Communications Interface Cable (CIC) to the absorption chiller. Connect the wires from the CIC to terminals B+, B-, and GND in the MAG as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Typical Field Wiring Schematic: Direct Connect MAG



PC Connection

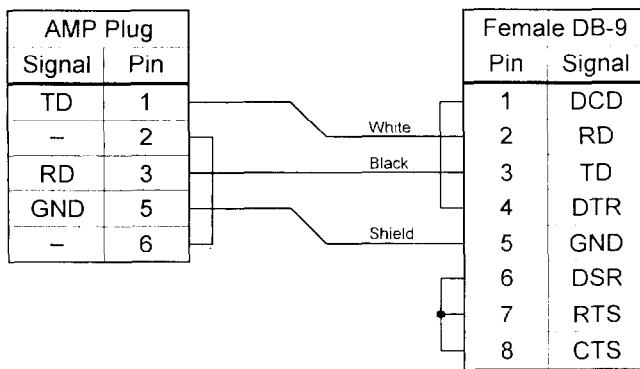
The PC is connected to any MicroTech controller at port A on the MCB. It is best to connect a PC to a level-1 controller because faster data transmission will result; however, a PC can be connected to any level-2 controller that does not have level-3 controllers associated with it. Either way, the PC will have access to the entire network (see note below). In the typical application, the NMP is a level 1, the MAG and other controllers are level 2. See "Network Communications" above for more on network architecture.

Note: If a PC is connected to a level-2 controller, a level-1 controller must be set up to poll that level-2 controller so that the PC will have access to the entire network. For information on how to set up the level-1 controller to poll the level-2 controller, see the operation manual for the particular controller being used.

Direct Connection

An RS-232 communications cable kit allows a PC to directly connect to any MicroTech controller. It is available from McQuay International. The cable has a female DB9 connector for connection to the PC's 9-pin serial port. (If the PC has a 25-pin serial port, obtain an adapter.) The cable length is 12 feet. If more length is required, a twisted, shielded pair cable can be spliced into the kit cable (see

Figure 9. RS-232 Cable Pinouts for 9-Pin Serial Ports (AMP Connector)



Analog Output Connection

The MAG Panel provides analog output signals from the MCB's Expansion Bus Connector to the Analog Output Expansion Module (AOX-4) via a ribbon cable. The AOX-4 provides a variable voltage or current control signal to the output devices and is powered by the MAG Panel's 13 Vdc power supply. Wiring to the output devices is performed at the AOX-4's analog output ports. Each port has a two-pin Phoenix connector with screw terminals for connection to the output device (see "Wiring Instructions" below). For more information on the AOX-4, see Bulletin No. IM 607, *MicroTech Analog Output Expansion Module*, or refer to "Analog Output Expansion Module" in the "Accessories" section of this manual.

"Cable Specification" below). If this is done, splice the conductors with crimp-type butt connectors (better) or solder (best). Do not use wire nuts. The maximum allowable cable length for direct connection between the PC and a controller is 50 feet.

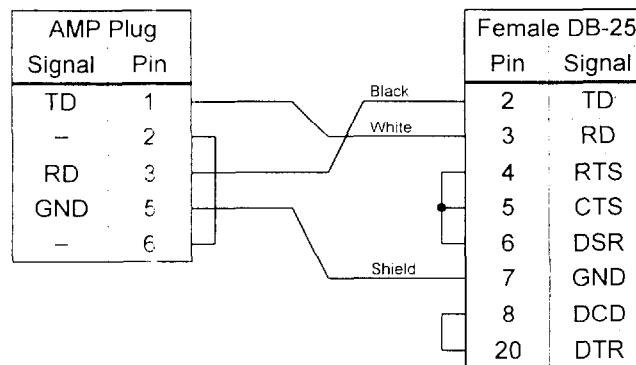
Cable Specification for Direct PC Connection

A properly terminated, twisted, shielded pair cable is required to directly connect a PC to a MicroTech controller. The cable must meet the following minimum requirements: twisted, shielded pair with drain wire, 300 V, 60°C, 20 AWG, polyethylene insulated, with a PVC outer jacket (Belden 8762 or equivalent). It must also be properly terminated to an AMP plug on one end and a female DB9 or DB25 connector on the other. See Figures 9 and 10 for cable pinouts.

The DB9 or DB25 connector is for connection to a 9-pin or 25-pin serial port on the PC. Note that some local codes or applications may require the use of plenum rated cable. *Do not install the cable in the same conduit with power wiring.*

Note: A factory-assembled cable that meets the above specification is provided with the PC Communications Cable Kit. This cable has a DB9 connector.

Figure 10. RS-232 Cable Pinouts for 25-Pin Serial Ports (AMP Connector)



CAUTION

Ground loop current hazard.
Can cause equipment damage.

The analog output signals (voltage mode) must be isolated from any ground other than the MicroTech controller chassis ground. If it is not, ground loop currents could occur which could damage the MicroTech controller.

Cable Specifications

The cable for the analog outputs must meet the following minimum requirements: twisted, shielded pair with drain wire, 300 V, 60°C, 20 AWG, polyethylene insulated, with a PVC outer jacket. Depending on the application, either two conductors (Belden 8762 or equivalent) or three conductors (Belden 8772 or equivalent) are required.

Note that some local codes or applications may require the use of plenum rate cable. *Do not install the cable in the same conduit with power wiring.*

Wiring Instructions

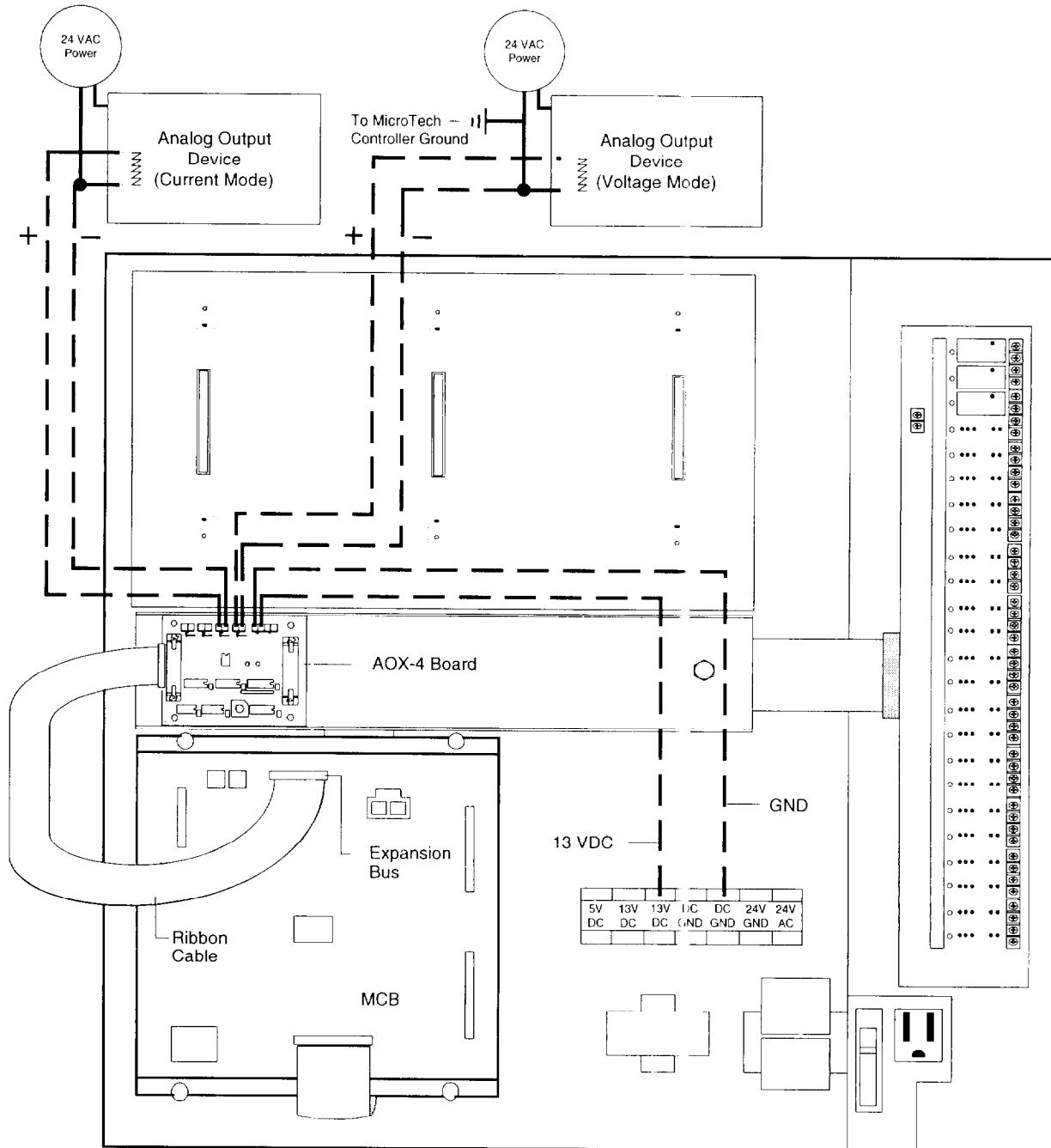
The following wiring instructions explain how to connect a analog output to the MAG Panel.

► Use the following procedure to connect an analog output to the MAG Panel.

1. Remove power from the panel by pressing CB1 to the OFF position.
2. Connect a power wire to the 13 Vdc screw terminal in the MAG Panel and to the DC terminal (J2-DC) on the AOX-4.
3. Connect a ground wire to the 13 Vdc GND screw terminal in the MAG and to the G terminal (J2-G) on the AOX-4.

4. Connect the positive (+) wire of the analog output signal to the + terminal of the two-pin Phoenix connector (J3-J6).
5. Connect the ground (-) wire of the analog output signal to the - terminal of the two-pin Phoenix connector (J3-J6).
6. Position the Analog Switch Selectors to correspond to the analog output signal.
7. Repeat steps 1-6 for each analog output that needs connection to the MAG.
8. Restore power to the panel by pressing CB1 to the ON position after completing the analog output connections

Figure 11. Analog Outputs Field Wiring Connections



Digital Output Connection

The MAG Panel provides digital output signals from the MCB's Digital Output port to the Output Board (OB) via a ribbon cable. When the MCB commands a certain output, the designated relay on the OB passes field supplied AC or DC voltage. Field terminals allow the wiring from the OB to the AC or DC load (see "Wiring Instructions" below). For more information on the on solid-state relays, see Bulletin No. IM 606, *MicroTech Solid-State Relay Kit*, or refer the "Output Board" section in the "Component Data" section in this manual.

Cable Specifications

The cable for the digital outputs must meet the following minimum requirements: twisted, shielded pair with drain wire, 300 V, 60" C, 20 AWG, polyethylene insulated, with a PVC outer jacket. Depending on the application, either two conductors (Belden 8762 or equivalent) or three conductors (Belden 8772 or equivalent) are required. Note that some local codes or applications may require the use of plenum rate cable. Do not install the cable in the same conduit with power wiring.

Wiring Instructions

The following wiring instructions explain how to connect a digital output to the MAG Panel.

► **Use the following procedure to connect a digital output to the MAG Panel.**

1. Remove power from the panel by pressing CB1 to the OFF position.
2. Connect a wire from screw terminal #1 on the Output Board to the digital output device.
3. Connect a wire from screw terminal #2 on the Output Board to the digital output device.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 for each digital output that needs connection to the MAG.
5. Restore power to the panel by pressing CB1 to the ON position.

Network Commissioning

The purpose of network commissioning is to establish and verify communications between a MicroTech controller, MAG Panel(s), and absorption chillers. (It is not to establish and verify unit operation.

Addressing the Controllers

For network communications to occur, each controller in the network must have a unique network address. A controller's hex switch setting defines its network address. For more on hex switch settings, see "Microprocessor Control Board" in the "Component Data" section of this manual.

The Network Connect MAG Network

The Network Connect MAG Network Includes a Network Master Panel (NMP), an Open Protocol Master Panel (OPM), or other high level MicroTech control panel plus two or more MAG panels. Each MAG Panel has one associated absorption chiller unit controller. It may also contain other level-2 unit or auxiliary controllers that could be accessed with a PC via network communications. In this case, the NMP, OPM, or other high level MicroTech control panel is the level-1 controller. The MAG Panels are level-2 controllers along with any other unit or auxiliary controllers. Since the NMP, OPM, or other high level control panel is a level-1, its hex switch setting must be 00. The hex switch settings of the MAG Panels and other level-2 controllers must start at 01 and continue consecutively to a maximum of 40 (decimal 64). There must be no gaps in the sequence and no duplicate settings. As long as these rules are followed, a level-2 controller's hex switches can be set to any value. To keep the system simple, you should consider addressing the NMP, OPM, or other high level control panel and MAG Panels according to their designations.

For example, assume that a MicroTech network includes an NMP, two MAG Panels, and two absorption chillers. One possible addressing scheme is as follows:

Hex Switch Setting	Controller
00	YMP
01	MAG Panel #1
02	MAG Panel #2

Note: The absorption chillers have non-MicroTech unit controllers; therefore, they are not included in the network addressing scheme. Each absorption chiller unit controller is directly connected to a MAG Panel.

The Direct Connect MAG Network

The Direct Connect MAG Network includes one MAG Panel and one absorption chiller unit controller. In this case, the MAG Panel is the level-1 controller and has a hex switch setting of 00. Since the absorption chiller contains a non-MicroTech unit controller, it does not have a level or a hex switch setting.

For example, assume that a MicroTech network includes a MAG Panel and one absorption chiller. The only possible addressing scheme is as follows:

Hex Switch Setting	Controller
00	MAG Panel

Note: This type of network can connect directly to another company's building automation system (BAS) via the MAG Panel's A or to a PC with Monitor software.

Connecting the Communications Trunk

Use the following procedure to connect a communications trunk between a Network or Direct Connect MAG Panel and absorption chiller unit controllers.

Communications Cable Check

The network communications cable should have been installed in accordance with the instructions in the "Field Wiring" section of this manual. This procedure will verify that there are no shorts or stray voltages anywhere in the communications trunk.

Before beginning, verify that the port B connectors are disconnected from every controller on the trunk and the CIC cable is disconnected from the absorption chiller unit controller.

1. Verify that there is no voltage between any conductor and ground.

Use a voltmeter to test for voltage at the field wiring terminal block or directly on the port B connector of the level-1 controller. With one lead on the control panel chassis (ground), check for voltage at the "+", "-", and "ground" terminals. There should be no AC or DC voltage (see the Signal and Terminal columns of Table 9). If the conductors are properly terminated, this check will test for stray voltage throughout the trunk.

Note: If you get a 2 or 3 Vdc reading, it indicates that one or more powered controllers are connected to the trunk. These controllers should be located and disconnected.

2. Verify that there are no shorts between any two conductors.

Use an ohmmeter to test for shorts at field wiring terminal block or directly on the port B connector of the level-1 controller. For the three combinations of conductor pairs, there should be infinite resistance between the conductors. If the conductors are properly terminated, this check will test for shorts throughout the trunk.

Note: If you find a resistance that is high but less than infinite, it indicates that one or more non-powered controllers are connected to the trunk. These controllers should be located and disconnected.

3. Verify that the communications wiring is continuous over the trunk and that the field terminations are correct. (This step is optional but recommended; to do it, you must know the physical layout of the network's communications trunk.)

Go to the last controller on one end of the daisy-chain and place a jumper across the "+" and "-" terminals. Then go to the last controller on the other end of the daisy-chain and use an ohmmeter to test for continuity across the "+" and "-" terminals.

Remove the jumper and repeat this step for the other two conductor pairs: "+" to "ground" and "-" to "ground."

If there is continuity for each conductor pair, the wiring is continuous and it is likely (but not guaranteed) that the terminations are correct throughout the trunk.

If there is no continuity for one or more conductor pairs, there may be a break in the trunk or the TERMINATIONS at one or more controllers may have been mixed up.

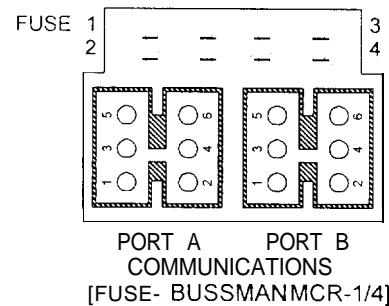
Table 9. Port B Voltages: AMP Type Connector

Port B (RS-485)		Acceptable Voltage Reading
Signal	Terminal	
+	4	3.0 ± 0.3 Vdc
-	3	2.0 ± 0.3 Vdc
Ground	5	0.0 ± 0.2 Vdc

Table 10. Network Communications Field Wiring Terminals

Controller	Network Comm. Field Terminal		
	+	-	Ground
MAC Panel	T11-B+	T11-B-	TII-GND
OPM Panel	TB2-B+	TB2-B-	TB2-GND
Network Master Panel	TB3-B+	TB3-B-	TB3-GND

Figure 12. AMP Connector Terminal Configuration



Network MAG Controller Connection

In order for the NMP, OPM, or other level-1 controller in a network to connect and communicate with level-2 controllers, the level-1 controller is connected first.

1. Set the network address of the NMP, OPM, or other level-1 controller to 00 (level 1). See "Addressing the Controllers" above for more information.
2. Push the circuit breaker (CB1) button to power up the level-1 controller and verify that there is power to the MCB by observing the LEDs.
3. Check the voltages of port B directly on the AMP connector block. Refer to Figure 12 above.

Use a DC voltmeter to test for proper voltages. With the ground lead on the control panel chassis (ground), check the voltage at the "+", "-", and "ground" terminals. Refer to Table 9 for the correct voltage levels.

If no voltage or improper voltage levels are found, verify that the panel is energized.

4. Plug the network communications AMP connector into port B.

As a result of the previous procedures, the network communications connector should be disconnected from the B port at every controller on the trunk except for the level-1 controller. Be sure that this is true before continuing this procedure.

For communications to occur, each networked level-2 controller must have the proper hex switch setting and the proper voltages at its port B terminals.

5. Set the network address (hex switch setting) to match the address on the engineering schedule. Each controller must have a unique address.
6. Turn on power to the level-2 controller. Refer to the controller installation manuals for information on how to turn on power to each controller.

7. Check the voltages of port B directly on the AMP connector. The trunk must not be connected to the controller when you do this.

Use a DC voltmeter to test for proper voltages. With the ground lead on the control panel chassis (ground), check the voltage at the “+,” “-,” and “ground” terminals. Refer to Table 9 for the correct voltage levels.

If no voltage or improper voltage levels are found, verify that the controller is energized.

8. Check for proper communication trunk voltages at the field wiring terminals (if any) or directly on the connector. The trunk must not be connected to the controller when you do this.

If no voltage or improper voltages are found, check the wiring between the port terminals and the field terminals (if any). Using Table 9 and Figure 12, verify that the three conductors are properly terminated in the network communications connector. If there is still a problem, verify that the level-I controller is energized and that the communications trunk wiring is intact.

9. Plug the network connector into port B.

10. Verify that network communications have begun.

Note: If the level-I controller is a NMP or OPM Panel, you need a PC to verify communications. Refer to the user's manual provided with the Monitor software for more information.

Absorption Chiller Unit Controller Connection

In order for the MAG Panel to communicate with the absorption chiller, a communications interface cable (CIC) is connected between the MAG and the absorption chiller unit controller.

1. Connect the uncased end of the CIC to the MAG controllers field wiring terminals as follows:

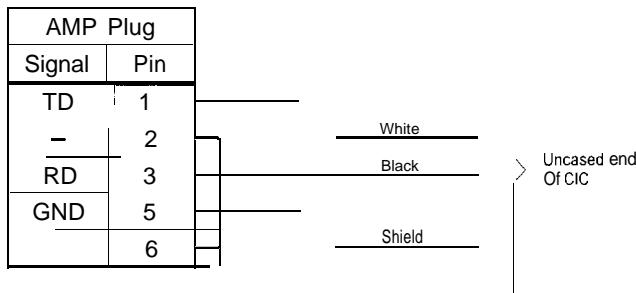
Table 11. Network MAG Controller - C/C Connection

Wire Color	MAG Controller Terminal
White	T1 I-A+
Black	T1 I-A-
Shield	T1 I-GND

or

1b. Connect an AMP-type connector to the uncased end of the CIC for direct connecting to the MAG controllers port A (see Figure 13).

Figure 13. AMP Connector - C/C Connection



2. Connect the CIC to the absorption chillers unit controller display processor port.

3. Verify communications have begun between the MAG Panel and the absorption chiller unit controller.

Note: There are two ways to verify communications between the MAG and the absorption unit controller. (1) two LEDs on the unit controller display processor will cycle on and off or (2) the amber LED on the MAG controller will stay on for 1 second and go off for 1 second if communications exists (see Table 4, “Amber Status LED Indication”, in the “Component Data” section of this manual).

If communications does not exist between the MAG and the absorption chiller unit controller, check the following:

- Check the CIC wiring
- Check the field wiring to the MAG Panel or connection to port A if an AMP connector was used.
- Check to see if the MAG Panel and the absorption chiller unit controller are energized.

Direct Connect MAG Controller Connection

The Direct Connect MAG is a level-I controller that connects directly to the absorption chiller unit controller via a communications interface cable (CIC).

1. Set the network address of the MAG controller to 00 (level 1). See “Addressing the Controllers” above for more information.
2. Push the circuit breaker (CB1) button to power up the MAG controller and verify that there is power to the MCB by observing the LEDs.
3. Connect the uncased end of the CIC to the MAG controllers field wiring terminals as follows:

Table 12. Direct MAG Controller - C/C Connection

Wire Color	MAG Controller Terminal
White	
Shield	T11-GND

or

1b. Connect an AMP-type connector to the uncased end of the CIC for direct connecting to the MAG controllers port A (see Figure 13).

2. Connect the CIC to the absorption chillers unit controller display processor port.
3. Verify communications have begun between the MAG Panel and the absorption chiller unit controller.

Note: There are two ways to verify communications between the MAG and the absorption unit controller. (1) two LEDs on the unit controller display processor will cycle on and off or (2) the amber LED on the MAG controller will stay on for 1 second and go off for 1 second if communications exists (see Table 4, “Amber Status LED Indication”, in the “Component Data” section of this manual).

If communications does not exist between the MAG and absorption chiller controller, check the following:

- Check the CIC wiring
- Check the field wiring to the MAG Panel or connection to port A if an AMP connector was used.
- Check to see if the MAG Panel and the absorption chiller unit controller are energized.

Service Information

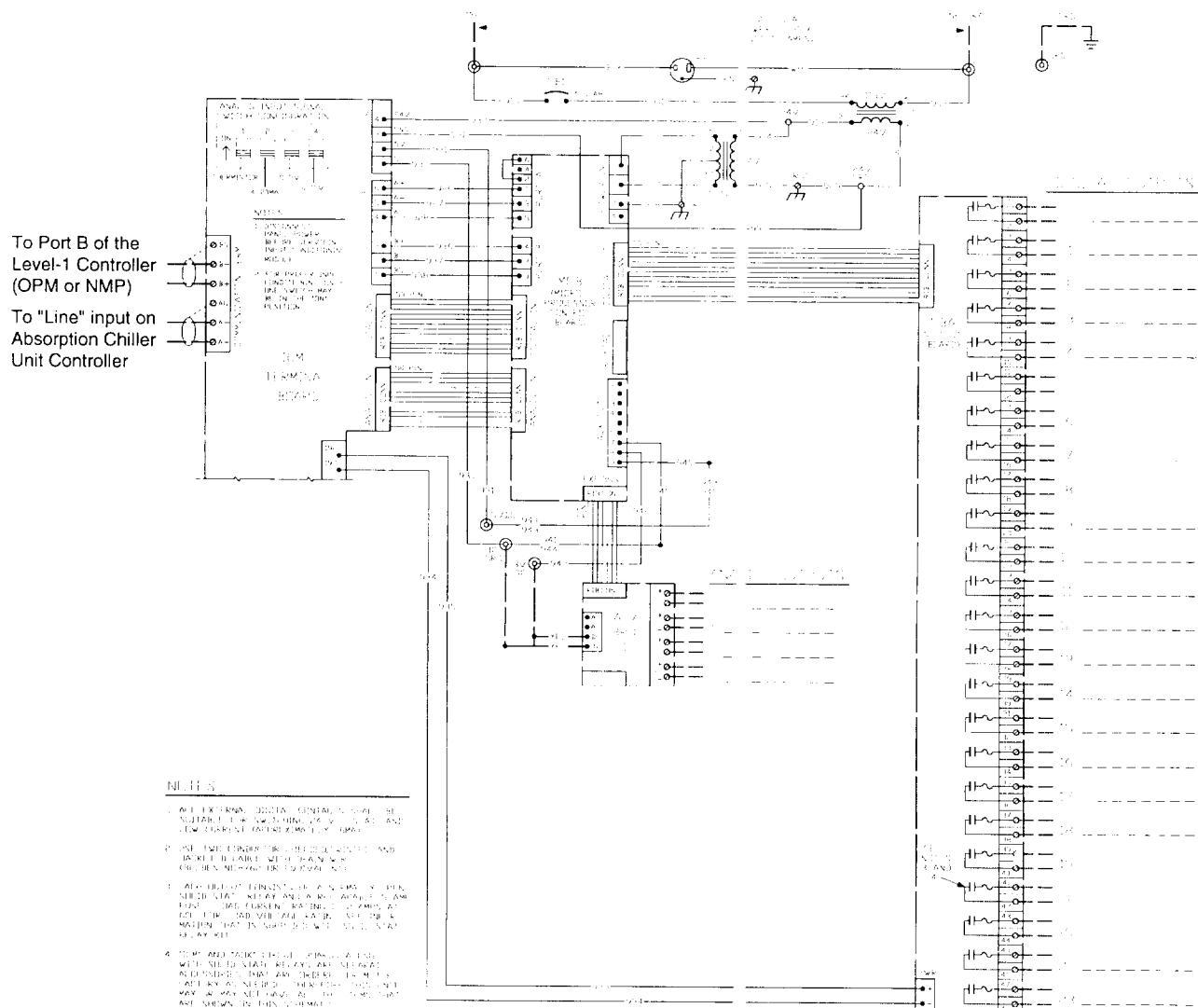
Wiring Diagrams

The following wiring diagram is identical to the one in the Network Connect MAG. It is reproduced here for your convenience. The legend is shown in Figure 14.

Figure 14. Network Connect MAG Schematic Legend

Component Designation	Description
CB1	Circuit Breaker
MCB	Microprocessor Control Board
OB	Output Board
AOX BRD	Auxiliary Output Expansion Board
T1	Transformer: 115/24 Vac
T2	Transformer: 24 Vac/18 Vac-CT
	Factory Wire Number
- ⊕	Field Wiring Terminal
- - -	Field Wiring
[]	Printed Circuit Board Terminal
— — —	Twisted, Shielded Pair Cable

Figure 15. Network Connect MAG Schematic

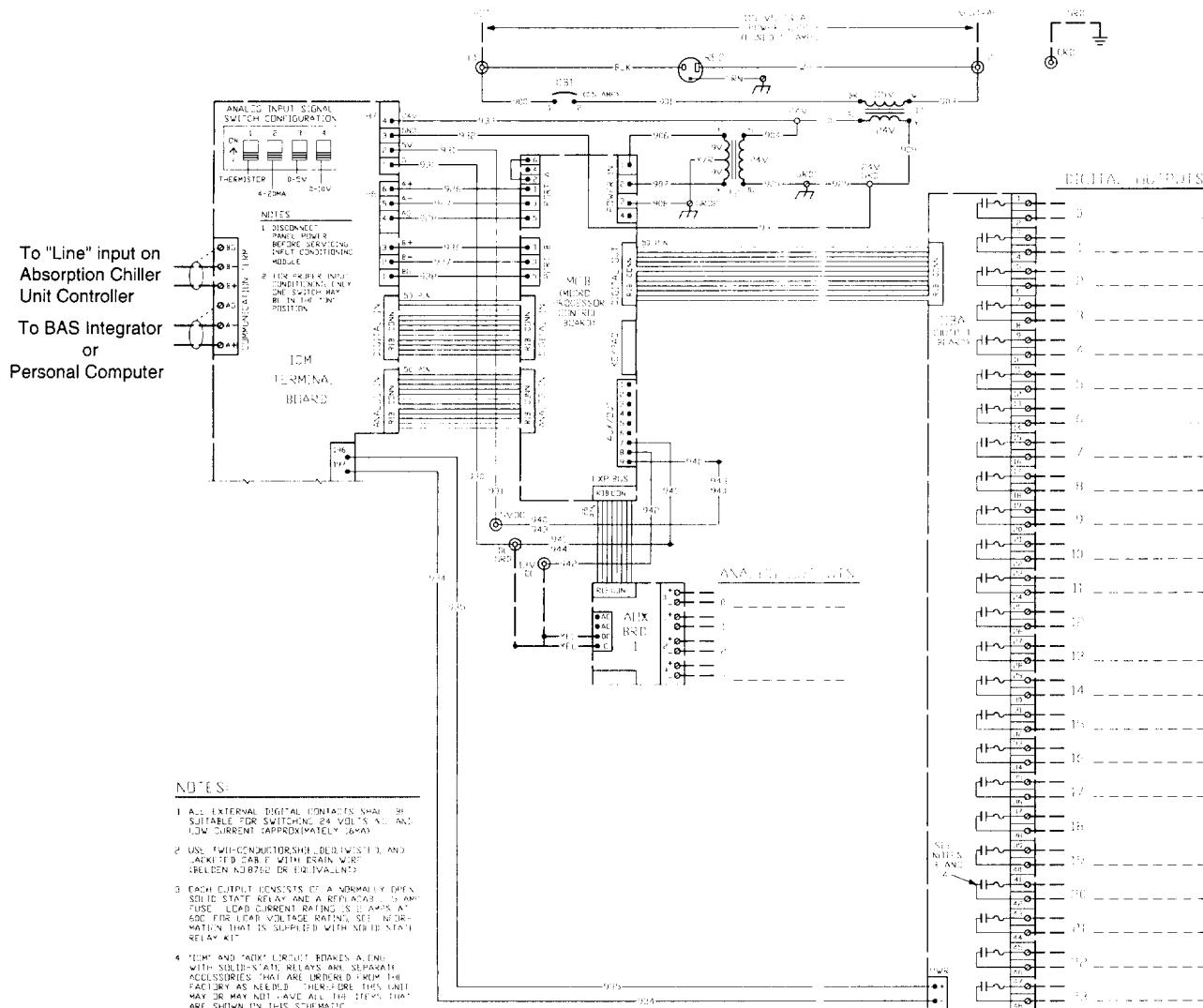


The following wiring diagram is identical to the one in the Direct Connect MAG. It is reproduced here for your convenience. The legend is shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16. Direct Connect MAG Schematic Legend

Component Designation	Description
CB1	Circuit Breaker
MCB	Microprocessor Control Board
OB	Output Board
AOX BRD	Auxiliary Output Expansion Board
T1	Transformer: 115/24 Vac
T2	Transformer: 24 Vac/18 Vac-CT
—	Factory Wire Number
—◎—	Field Wiring Terminal
—---	Field Wiring
—●—	Printed Circuit Board Terminal
—□—	Twisted, Shielded Pair Cable

Figure 17. Direct Connect MAG Schematic



Test Procedures

A listing of MicroTech related part numbers is included in the "Parts List" section of this manual. If the MCB must be replaced, refer to the "MCB Replacement" section of this manual.

Status LED Diagnostics

The MCB status LED indications can aid in controller diagnostics. If the status LEDs do not operate normally as described in the "Component Data" section of this manual (see Tables 3 and 4), there is a problem with the MCB. Following are troubleshooting procedures for the various symptoms.

Red LED Remains On

If the red LED remains on after the 5-second self-test period, it is likely that the MCB is defective. However, this can also occur in some instances if there is a power supply problem. Refer to "Troubleshooting Power Problems" below.

Red and Green LEDs Off

If the red and green LEDs do not turn on after power is applied to the controller, there is likely a defective component or a problem in the controller's power distribution circuits. Refer to "Troubleshooting Power Problems" below.

Troubleshooting Power Problems

The MCB receives 18 Vac, center-tapped power from transformer T2. It then distributes both 5 Vdc and 13 Vdc power to various MicroTech components. A problem that exists in any of these components can affect the MCB and thus the entire control system. Power problems can be caused by an external short, which can blow a fuse, or a defective component, which can either blow a fuse or create an excessive load on the power supply. An excessive load can lower the power supply voltages to unacceptable levels. Use the following procedure to isolate the problem. note that this procedure may require two or three spare MCB fuses (see parts list). Refer to the panel wiring diagram or Figures 15 and 17 as you proceed.

1. Verify that circuit breaker CB1 is closed.
2. Remove the MCB Power In connector and check for 9 Vac between the terminals on the plug corresponding to terminals 2 and 3 on the board (see Figures 2 and 18). Then check for 9 Vac between the terminals on the plug corresponding to terminals 1 and 3 on the board. (Readings of 9-12 Vac are acceptable.)
If 9 Vac is present between both sets of terminals, go to step 3.
If 9 Vac is not present between both sets of terminals, check transformers T2 and T1 and all wiring between the 115 Vac source and the Power In plug.
3. Remove power from the controller by opening circuit breaker CB1. Check the MCB power supply input fuses (F1 and F2) with an ohmmeter. See Figure 18. A good fuse will have negligible resistance through it (less than 2 ohms).
If either or both fuses are blown, replace them. Go to step 4.
If the fuses are intact, the MCB is defective.
4. Reconnect the Power In plug and disconnect all other connectors on the MCB. Cycle power to the controller (close and then open CB1) and check the power fuses.

- If both fuses are intact, go to step 5.
If either fuse blows, the MCB is defective.
5. Reconnect the analog input ribbon cable. Cycle power to the controller and check the power fuses.
If both fuses are intact, go to step 7.
If either fuse blows, check the ICM Terminal Board, the connecting ribbon cable, and the field wiring for shorts. Any of these may be defective.
6. Reconnect the digital input ribbon cable. Cycle power to the controller and check the power fuses.
If both fuses are intact, go to step 8.
If either fuse blows, check the ICM Terminal Board, the connecting ribbon cable, and the field wiring for shorts. Any of these may be defective.
7. Reconnect the digital output ribbon cable to the MCB. Cycle power to the controller and check the power fuses.
If both fuses are intact, go to step 9.
If either fuse blows, check Output Board and the connecting ribbon cable. Either of these may be defective.
8. If there are any AOX-4 boards, reconnect the expansion bus ribbon cable to the MCB; otherwise, go to step 10. Cycle power to the controller and check the power fuses.
If both fuses are intact, go to step 10.
If either fuse blows, check the Analog Output Expansion Modules (if any), the connecting ribbon cables, and the field wiring for shorts. Any of these may be defective.
9. With circuit breaker CB1 open, measure the resistance between field terminals "DC-GRD" and "5 Vdc." It should be greater than 20 ohms.
If the resistance is greater than 20 ohms, go to step 11 if the controller is equipped with at least one AOX-4 board or a modem. Otherwise, the problem is indeterminate. Obtain factory service.
If the resistance is less than 20 ohms, it is likely that the Output Board, the ICM Terminal Board, or an external (field supplied) load is excessively loading the MCB's 5 Vdc power supply. Isolate the problem by taking resistance measurements on each of these devices with the wiring disconnected. The resistance across the power input terminals on the Output Board (+ and -) should not be less than 3000 ohms. When the field wiring and the OB are disconnected, the resistance across the power input terminals on the ICM Terminal Board (H7-1 and H7-2) should be infinite. If the component resistances are proper, check the resistance of the field supplied loads (if any) and check the wiring and connections throughout the 5 Vdc power supply circuit.
10. Disconnect the connector plugs from the modem and the power plug from all AOX-4 boards (as applicable). With circuit breaker CB1 open, measure the resistance between field terminals "DC-GRD" and "13 Vdc" It should be infinite.
If the resistance is infinite, go to step 12.
If the resistance is not infinite, a short exists somewhere in the 13 Vdc power supply wiring.
11. Reconnect the Aux/Out connector plug to the MCB. If there's a modem, reconnect its AMP plug to port A. With circuit breaker CB1 open, measure the resistance between field terminals "DC-GRD" and "13 Vdc." It

should steadily rise to a value greater than 5000 ohms (within approximately 30 seconds).

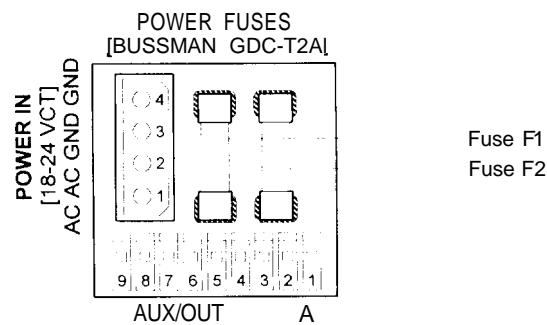
13. If the resistance rises above 5000 ohms, go to step 13.
- If the resistance does not rise above 5000 ohms, the MCB is defective.

12. One at a time, reconnect the modem and each AOX-4 board (as applicable). Each time a component is reconnected, measure the resistance between field terminals "DC-GRD" and "13 Vdc." It should steadily rise to a value greater than 5000 ohms.

If the resistance rises above 5000 ohms, repeat this step until the modem and all AOX-4 boards (as applicable) have been checked out. If the problem persists, it is indeterminate. Obtain factory service.

If the resistance does not rise above 5000 ohms, the modem or the AOX-4 board just connected is defective. (With the power plug disconnected, the resistance across an AOX-4 board's "DC" and "G" terminals should not be less than 3 million ohms.)

Figure 18. MCB Power Supply Terminals



Troubleshooting Analog Outputs

Variable voltage or current control signals are sent to analog outputs by the MCB through the Analog Output Expansion Module (AOX-4). The MCB sends a voltage or current signal to the AOX-4 via a ribbon cable. Jumpers on the AOX-4 determine what type of output will be sent to the analog output device. The analog output signals are sent from the AOX-4 by connecting a two-pin Phoenix connector to the Analog Output Ports on the AOX-4. The analog output device also has an external power supply, usually 24 Vac, that is not powered by the MAG.

Analog Output Device is not Operating Correctly
If the MCB appears to be functioning properly and the analog output device is not operating correctly, perform the following procedure:

1. Try cycling power to the controller by opening and then closing circuit breaker CB1.
2. Check the ribbon cable(s), power wiring from MAG to the AOX-4, field wiring connections from the AOX-4 to the analog output device, and the power wiring from the external power supply to the output device. Look for bent pins, cable on backwards, or miswires. Restore power after reconnecting all cables and wires.

Note: If the analog output signal supplied by the MAG is a voltage signal (0-5, 0-10 Vdc), the external power supply ground must be grounded to the Micro-Tech Controller's chassis ground.

3. If the problem persists, try swapping a known good AOX-4, ribbon cable(s), analog output device, or external power supply. Swap these components separately to isolate the problem. Remove power from the controller and analog output device before disconnecting the suspect component, and restore power after connecting the replacement component. If the problem persists, it is likely that the MCB is defective.

Troubleshooting Output Boards

Each output on the output board consists of a solid-state relay, an LED, 5-amp fuse, and an MOV (metal oxide varistor).

Normally, when the MCB commands an output to energize, the solid-state relay contacts will close and the LED will glow. The contacts of each solid-state relay are in series with a 5-amp fuse. These fuses resemble small resistors and are located on the board adjacent to the relays they serve (see Figure 19). The fuses are pressed into place. They can be removed with a needle nose pliers. The MOV, which is located on the underside of the output board, protects the solid-state relay from high transient voltages. MOVs are part of the output board and cannot be replaced.

Following are troubleshooting procedures for various symptoms of output board problems

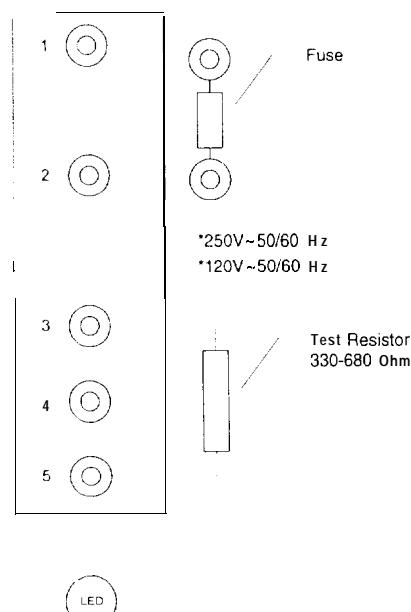
Note: It should be possible to determine whether a solid-state relay is defective by using these procedures. However, if you need more information on troubleshooting them, refer to "Troubleshooting Solid-State relays" below.

WARNING

Electric shock hazard.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Even when power to the panel is off, solid-state relay socket terminals 1 and 2 on the output board could be connected to high voltage (see Figure 19). Avoid them.

Figure 19. Output Board Relay Socket



One LED Out

If one of the Output Board LEDs fails to illuminate when the MCB is commanding the associated output to energize, perform the following procedure:

1. Remove power from the controller by opening CB1. Swap the suspect relay with a known good relay. Try to choose a relay that will not affect unit operation. Restore power by closing CB1.
If the LED does not light, go to step 2.
If the LED lights, the suspect relay is defective.
2. Remove power from the controller. Check the ribbon cable and connections between the OB and the MCB. Look for bent pins.
If the cable and connections are intact, go to step 3.
3. Remove the relay from the suspect socket. Install a 330-680 ohm resistor between terminals 3 and 5 as shown in Figure 19. Restore power by pressing CB1 to the ON position. The LED should light regardless of the controller's command.
If the output LED illuminates, it is likely that the MCB is defective.
If the output LED does not illuminate, the output board is defective.

All LEDs Out

If the MCB is commanding at least two outputs to energize and none of the Output Board LEDs are lit, perform the following procedure:

1. Verify that 5 Vdc is present at the Output Board's power terminals.
If 5 Vdc is not present, go to step 2.
If 5 Vdc is present, check the ribbon cable and connections between the output board and MCB. Look for bent pins. If the cable and connections are intact, the Output Board or the MCB is defective.
2. Remove power from the controller by placing CB1 to the OFF position. Disconnect at least one wire from the power input terminals of the Output Board. The resistance should not be less than 3000 ohms.
If the resistance is greater than the acceptable value, go to step 3.
If the resistance is less than the acceptable value, the Output Board is defective.
3. Check the discrete wiring and connections between the following: Input Conditioning Module Terminal Board (T10) and OB input power field wiring terminals, MAG field wiring terminal strip and Input Conditioning Module Terminal Board (H7), Aux/Out terminal strip and the MAG field wiring terminal strip.

Note: The MCB Aux/Out connector plug terminals displace wire insulation to make contact with the conductor. If a faulty Aux/Out connection is suspected, try pressing down on the wire in the terminals with a small screwdriver.

LED Lit, Output not Energized

If the LED of a suspect output is lit but the load connected to it is not energized, and everything is intact between the MCB and the coil side of the relay, perform the following procedure to isolate the problem:

1. Verify that 24 or 120 Vac power is present at the suspect output's screw terminal on the output board.

2. Remove power from the controller by opening CB1. Pull the 5-amp fuse on the contact side of the relay and check it for continuity with an ohmmeter.
If the fuse is not bad, reinstall it and go to step 3.
If the fuse is bad, replace it and inspect the load and associated wiring before restoring power. Note that a fuse from an unused output can be substituted for the bad fuse.
3. Remove power from the controller by opening CB1. Swap the suspect relay with a known good relay. Try to choose a relay that will not affect unit operation. Restore power by closing CB1.
If the output load energizes, the suspect relay is bad. Replace the relay.
If the output load does not energize (when LED is lit again), check the load circuit wiring and components.

Output Energized, LED not Lit

If the LED of a suspect output is not lit, but the load connected to it is energized, either the solid-state relay or the MOV is bad. The solid-state relay contacts and the MOV, which are in parallel, can both fail closed. Perform the following procedure to isolate the problem:

1. Remove power from the controller by opening CB1. Pull the solid-state relay from the suspect output's socket.
2. Restore power by closing CB1.
If the output load remains energized when there is no relay in the socket, the output's MOV has failed and thus the Output Board must be replaced.
If the output load de-energizes, the relay that was pulled is defective.

Contact Chatter

Contact chatter is very rapid opening and closing of contacts. It is usually caused by low voltage at the electromechanical relay or contactor coil. If contact chatter is occurring on a relay or contactor connected to one of the Output Board solid-state relays, it is also possible that a faulty connection exists on the power supply terminals of the Aux/Out plug connector on the MCB, on the MAG field wiring terminals, on connector H7 of the Input Conditioning Module Terminal Board, or the wiring between the Input Conditioning Module Terminal Board (T10) and the Output Board. In very rare instances, contact chatter can be caused by a faulty solid-state relay. Perform the following procedure to isolate the problem.

1. Verify that the voltage at the load's power supply and at the solid-state relay contacts is adequate.
2. Remove power from the controller by opening CB1. Swap the suspect relay with a known good relay. Try to choose a relay that will not affect unit operation. Restore power by closing CB1.
If the chatter does not stop, go to step 3.
If the chatter stops, the suspect relay is defective. Replace the relay.
3. Remove power from the controller by opening CB1. Try to improve the connections in the Aux/Out plug insulation displacement terminals by pressing down on the wires with a small screwdriver.
4. Check all other wiring and connectors for bent pins or miswires.
If the chatter does not stop, the electromechanical relay or contactor is probably defective.

Troubleshooting Solid-State Relays

As shown on the unit wiring diagrams, the solid-state relays on the Output Boards all have normally open "contacts." Actually, these contacts do not exist as they do in an electromechanical relay. Instead of using contacts to switch the load, the solid-state relay changes its resistance from low (closed), when it is energized, to high (open), when it is de-energized. (This high resistance is approximately 100K ohms.) Because the output circuit through the solid-state relay remains continuous regardless of whether the relay is energized, troubleshooting a solid-state relay with a voltmeter can be tricky.

In a typical circuit, a power source is connected across a single relay output and a load (see Figure 20). In this circuit, a solid-state relay will behave like an electromechanical relay. If the relay is energized, the relay output will be hot. If the relay is de-energized, voltage cannot be measured at the relay output.

The circuit shown in Figure 21 is similar to a typical circuit; the difference is that there is an open set of contacts, or a disconnection between the relay output and the load. In this circuit, a solid-state relay will not behave like an electromechanical relay. If the solid-state relay is energized, the relay output will be hot (as expected). However, if the solid-state relay is de-energized, the relay output will still appear to be hot. This is because the relay output and the voltmeter form a continuous circuit in which the relay's resistance, though high, is insignificant compared to the voltmeter's resistance.

This means that nearly all the voltage is dropped across the voltmeter. Therefore, the voltmeter indicates that voltage is present. If a low wattage light bulb of the appropriate voltage is used instead of a voltmeter, the bulb's low resistance will load the circuit enough to eliminate the false voltage indication. In this situation, an incandescent test lamp is a better tool than a voltmeter.

Figure 20. Testing a Typical Relay Circuit

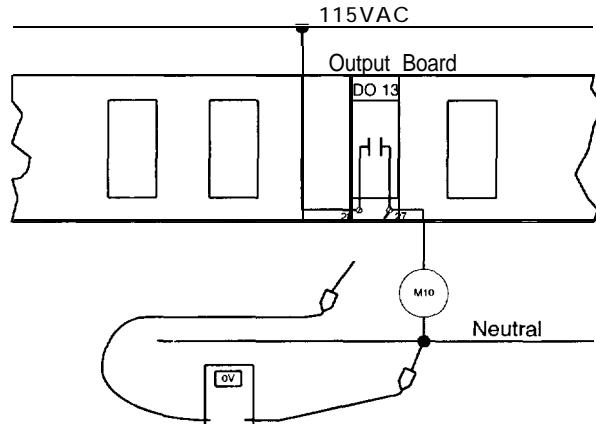
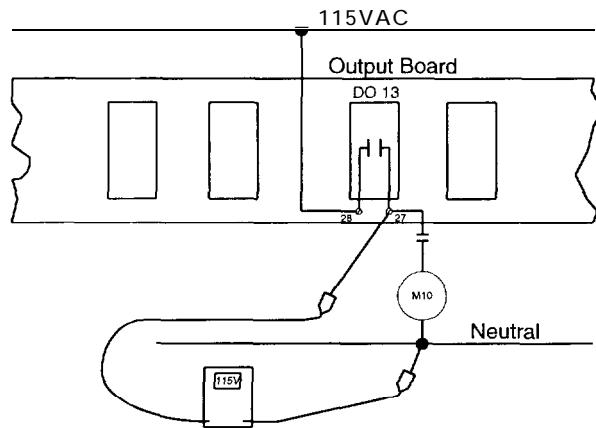


Figure 21. Testing a Relay Circuit with a Disconnection



MCB Replacement

If an MCB board is defective and must be replaced, the proper controller software must be loaded into the replacement MCB. This can be done either at the factory or at the building site-if a PC equipped with appropriate Monitor software is available.

The factory will download the proper controller software into a replacement MCB board before it is shipped if you include the appropriate MAG controller's program code with the replacement MCB part order. If the program codes is not provided, the MCB board will be shipped without software.

Job-specific Monitor software includes each unit and auxiliary controller's program. Therefore, it is possible to download the proper controller software to a replacement MCB at the building site if a PC equipped with that job's Monitor software is available. In addition, if the controller's configuration data was stored on the PC hard drive prior to the MCB failure, the exact configuration can be restored. Refer to the user's manual supplied with the Monitor software for more information.

Parts List

Component Designation	Description	Part No.
MCB	① Microprocessor Control Board	654873B-50
ICM Term. Brd.	Input Conditioning Module Terminal Board	733849C-01
OB	Output Board	492655B-04
T1	Transformer: 115/24 Vac	606308B-01
T2	Transformer: 24/18 Vac, Center Tapped	467381B-14
CB1	Circuit Breaker	473573B-08
—	Fuse: MCB Input Power, 2 Amp (Bussman No. GDC-2A)	658220A-01
—	Fuse: MCB Communication Ports, 0.25 Amp	658219A-01
—	PC Communications Cable Kit	0057186802
—	RS-232 Cable Extension Kit	0065487001
—	Ribbon Cable Assembly: MCB to Output Board	492652B-07
—	Ribbon Cable Assembly: MCB to ICM Terminal Board Analog Input	733758B-02
—	Ribbon Cable Assembly: MCB to ICM Terminal Board Digital Input	733758B-01
—	Ribbon Cable Assembly (9"): MCB to AOX-4	654997B-02
—	Ribbon Cable Assembly (3"): AOX-4 to AOX-4	654997B-06
CIC	Communications Interface Cable - (50')	733173B-01
AOX-4	Analog Output Expansion Module	0055323701
SSR	Solid-State Relay Kit	0055323901
—	Solid-State Relay (AC)	0049265601
—	Solid-State Relay (DC)	0049265602
—	Dry Contact Relay	0049265603

Notes:

1. If desired, the factory can download the correct software into the replacement MCB prior to shipment. See the "MCB Replacement" section above for more information.